CHAPTER-4
HISTORY OF PAKISTAN
(PART-I)

Q.1 Write a note on Accession of States and Tribal Areas to Pakistan.

Ans: A large number of Princely states were situated between Pakistan and India. Most of the states took their decisions. However, no decision could be made about the fate of Jammu & Kashmir, Junagarh, Manavadar states.

Junagarh and Manavadar States:

The rulers of Junagarh and Manavadar announced their accession to Pakistan but India occupied them through military action.

State of Hyderabad Deccan:

Nizam, the ruler of the State of Hyderabad Deccan decided not to join either of the two countries. He intended to give his state an independent status but Indian Army attacked Hyderabad Deccan and forcefully incorporated Hyderabad Deccan into India.

The majority of the people in Hyderabad Deccan, Junagarh and Manavadar was Non-Muslim but a vast majority of the people of Jammu and Kashmir was Muslims.

State of Jammu and Kashmir:

A vast majority of the people of Jammu and Kashmir was Muslims. They wanted accession to Pakistan but as a result of Hindu Raja's understanding with the Indian rulers, Indian Forces invaded the Kashmir Valley. The people of Kashmir started their fight for freedom. The Indian Army tried to crush the wishes of the people but after meeting with failure in their attempts.

Kashmir Issue United Nations Security Council:

India took the Kashmir issue to the United Nations Security Council. The Security Council helped, enforce ceasefire. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister promised to hold plebiscite after the establishment of peace.

But when India grabbed Kashmir, she backed out of on its promise for a plebiscite.

Three Wars on Kashmir Issue:

The two countries have fought three wars (1948, 1965 and 1971) so far but the right of self determination of the people is being ignored. The Kashmir issue could not be settled according to the principles of justice so far.

A Politician of Principle:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ was a politician of principle. He joined only those states with Pakistan which acceded to Pakistan with their free will. The states of Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Kharan and Makran were among those who acceded to Pakistan.

Independence of Tribal Areas:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ announced that tribal areas would continue to enjoy full freedom and their independence and freedom would be looked after. The tribal areas were independent and free in the British rule too. When the tribal leaders, maintaining their independence and freedom, declared their accession to Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ declared brave tribal people defenders of the north western borders of Pakistan.

Q.2 Describe the Salient Features of Constitution of 1956.

Ans: Formulation of Constitution:

Geographical factors of Pakistan caused delay in the formulation of constitution. The country was divided into two unequal parts. The East Pakistan was one unit. It had more population than that of the West Pakistan. The West Pakistan consisted of four provinces and twelve states. Therefore, the Government dissolved all the provinces and states and merged them into a single province.

Formation of new Province:

On 14th October,1955 a new province of the West Pakistan came into being. It composed of 12 divisions. The federation consisted of the East Pakistan and the West Pakistan. This cleared the hindrances which were being experienced in the way of representation.

First Governor of the West Pakistan:

Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani was made the first Governor of the West Pakistan.

First Chief Minister of West Pakistan:

Dr. Khan sahib was the first Chief Minister of this province.

One Unit of the West Pakistan:

This unit continued till 1970. After the establishment of one unit of the West Pakistan, the task of the formulation of the constitution became easier to a great extent.

Formulation of the Constitution:

The first constituent Assembly had already done a lot in this connection. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali availed of the work already done and formulated such a formula which the second constituent Assembly consisting of all the political groups and provinces expressed their consensus.

Promulgation of first constitution:

The draft of the new constitution was presented in the Assembly on 9th January, 1956. After the final approval by the Governor General, it was promulgated in the country as the first constitution of Pakistan on 23 March, 1956. The salient features of this constitution are as under:

Salient Features of Constitution of 1956:

i. Written Constitution:

The Constitution of 1956 was a written constitution. It was not a detailed constitution. The Constitution of 1956 consisted of 234 articles, which were divided into 13 parts and 6 schedules. The Objectives Resolution was included in the Constitution as a preamble.

ii. Flexible Constitution:

This Constitution was flexible in nature. It had the flexibility to bring changes according to the changing circumstances. The constitution could only be amended through a process requiring the amendment to be passed by at least a two-thirds majority of the National assembly and authentication by the President.

iii. Federal Constitution:

The constitution provided for a federal system in the country. Federation consisted of two provinces, i,e, West Pakistan and East Pakistan. Powers were divided between the

centre and the provinces. The subjects were divided into three lists; The Federal List, The Provincial List, and the Concurrent list. Both, The Central and Provincial governments had the jurisdiction of legislation regarding the concurrent list. The provinces were given autonomy to a great extent

iv. Parliamentary System:

The Constitution of 1956 provided for parliamentary form of government. The president was the head of state and the Prime Minister the head of government. The President had the nominal powers. The real powers rested with the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister was authorized to appoint his cabinet but he and his cabinet were answerable for their policies and actions before the National Assembly. The President was to be elected by the members of both the National and Provincial Assemblies.

The tenure of his office was five years. The President may be removed by impeachment by the National Assembly; a majority of three-quarters of the total membership was required for this purpose. The majority of the members of the National assembly could exercise their powers of no confidence against Prime Minister.

v. Unicameral Legislature:

Under this constitution, unicameral legislature was introduced. The only house of parliament, the National Assembly, was to consist of 300 members, 150 members each from the West Pakistan and the East Pakistan. Ten seats were reserved for women, five for each wing. The Assembly was elected for tenure of five years.

vi. Independence of Judiciary:

The independence of judiciary was guaranteed in this Constitution. Supreme Court shall be the highest court. Two high Courts, one in each province, shall be established. The Chief Justice of Pakistan shall be appointed by the President, and the other Judges shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice. The Judges shall have the security of their service. A judge could be removed only by the President after an address by the National Assembly, two-thirds of the members concurring.

vii. Single Citizenship:

The citizens of Pakistan shall have only a single citizenship. All the citizens shall be called Pakistanis. In America, the people enjoy dual citizenship i.e, one citizenship of Central Government the other of the Governments of the states whereas in Pakistan, the Constitution established the principle of single citizenship.

viii. Fundamental Rights:

The citizens shall have all the rights as are guaranteed in the Charter of the United Nations. All citizens shall be equal before law. They shall enjoy social, political and economic rights. No citizen shall be arrested or detained without any solid reason. In case of detention, he or she shall be given an opportunity to defend him or herself. The rights of the citizens shall have judicial protection. In case of violation of these rights, the victim shall be free to go to the court.

ix. Official languages:

Under the Constitution of 1956, Urdu and Bengali were both accepted as state languages, while English was to remain the official language for the first 25 years.

x. Constitutional Institutions:

Under this Constitution, various constitutional institutions were established. Among these institutions, Islamic Research Institute, Public Service Commission, Chief Election Commissioner and auditor General are worth-mentioning. All these institutions were authorized to work in their respective scopes.

Q.3 Narrate causes of Martial Law 1958.

Ans: Ayub Khan Era 1958-1969:

Martial Law 1958:

General Muhammad Ayub Khan deposed Iskander Mirza in October 1958. He imposed Martial Law and justified his actions on some grounds. Some important causes of this Martial Law are given below:

1. Political Conflict:

After the establishment of Pakistan, conflict of power gave birth to grouping in the Muslim League. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad took advantage of this conflict and dissolved Assembly twice. Thus, political conflict paved the way for the first Martial Law in the country.

2. Poor Economic Conditions:

Political instability and poor economic situation were prevailing in the country. Despite being an agricultural country, the country experienced a food shortage. The economic situation was so poor that in some areas famine like situation arose.

3. Lack of Political Leadership:

Pakistan lost capable political leadership after the deaths of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Liaquat Ali Khan and *Hussain Shaheed* Suharwardy and such people got the control of the country as could neither build national unity among people nor solve the problems of the people.

4. Smuggling and Nepotism:

Some other causes of Martial Law included smuggling, black marketing, nepotism and obtainment of undue privileges. No one was mere to solve the problems of the people. The middle class was living a miserable life. The system of entire country was plunged into chaos.

5. Role of Bureaucracy:

Bureaucracy manifested the most irresponsible attitude and played its role in failing democracy in the country. Being influential, lust for power was born in their hearts which caused the imposition of Martial Law.

6. Ayub Khan's Politics:

Politicians were involved inputting legs of each other. So, there was political instability in the country. In these circumstances, Governor General Ghulam Muhammad included General Ayub Khan as Defence Minister in the cabinet. It created uncertainty.

7. Provincial Prejudices:

Thriving provincial prejudices also resulted in the imposition of Martial Law. Politicians, without caring for national security, instigated the public sentiments. The people of the same country looked displeased with one another. On the other hand, the ruling class paid no attention to stop this dangerous trend.

8. Political Instability:

Six cabinets were formed by two Governor Generals from 1953 to 1958. Political instability and failure of

parliamentary system resulted in a political crisis. The people developed hatred towards politicians. They lost their trust in democratic process that brought Martial Law.

9. Delay in Elections:

No General Elections were held in first eleven years of Pakistan. Elections were held only in the provinces one by one. After the Constitution of 1956 was passed, it was hoped that General Elections would be held within one year but it could not be done.

Q.4 Write a note on the effects and results of Elections 1965.

Ans: Election of Basic Democrats:

The Then President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan Ayub Khan, under the system of Basic Democracies, conducted elections to elect 80,000 Basic Democrats in 1960 and got his Presidency confirmed by these members of Basic Democracies.

Tenure:

Term of the members of Basic Democracies was going to expire in 1965. So, they were re-elected in November 1964.

Electoral College:

Under the Constitution of 1962, these members formed Electoral College for the election of President, National and Provincial Assemblies. Ayub Khan announced that Presidential Elections would be held in January 1965.

The Combined Opposition Parties (COP):

The Combined Opposition Parties (COP) nominated Fatima Jinnah, (sister of the Quaid-e-Azam and known as Madar-e-Millat, the Mother of the Nation) their presidential candidate against Ayub Khan. A heavy majority of 80,000 Basic Democrats voted in favour of Ayub Khan and elected him as President.

Winner of Election:

According to public opinion, Ayub Khan won the election through Indirect Method of Election, manipulation and rigging. So, the Presidential Elections 1965 was against the wishes of the people.

Effects of Elections 1965:

Criticism on Basic Democracies System:

People began to criticize he Basic Democracies System introduced by Ayub Khan. It was openly said that no one could win elections against Ayub Khan in the prevailing system.

Rejection of the System:

Ayub Khan strangulated democracy. Therefore, the people rejected this system. This brought a tremendous decline in Ayub Khan's popularity.

Coordination Campaign Against Ayub Khan:

Basic Democracies System proved an important factor of Ayub Khan's downfall. All the political parties of opposition blamed Ayub Khan of manipulation in these so called Elections and launched a public coordination campaign for the restoration of democracy in the country.

Q.5 Give a brief account of the causes of the Indo-Pak War 1965.

Ans: Indo-Pak War 1965:

India committed an open aggression against Pakistan to materialize its expansionist intentions and attacked Pakistan on the night of 6 September. Although Pakistan had far less military and economic resources as compared to those of India, yet the Armed Forces of Pakistan, filled with the spirit of Jihad, forced an enemy many times bigger than it to face a humiliated defeat. A brief account of the causes of the September 1965 war lasted for 17 days is given below:

1. India, intoxicated with power, started war against China in 1962 and was defeated badly. Afterwards, to remove this stigma, India tried to occupy the disputed territory of Rann of Kutch but had to face a total defeat. Thus, to restore its lost dignity, India started war against Pakistan.

2. General Elections were to be held in India. Congress wanted to win these elections. It decided to conquer Pakistan to get votes from the voters.

Q.6 Briefly describe estimated expenditure and achievement of 2nd Five Year Development Plan.

Ans: Estimated Expenditure for the plan:

It was estimated that Rs. 23 billion were needed to achieve the objectives and targets of the Second Five Year

Plan. It was estimated that Rs. 12.4 billion would be spent on public sector, Rs. 3.8 billion on semi public sector and Rs. 6.8 billion on private sector.

Economic Growth:

Under this Plan, the pace of economic growth of the country remained quite satisfactory. In some sectors, higher growth rate was witnessed as compared to the estimated rate.

Achievements:

The points given below attract our attention when we analyze this Plan.

(i) National Gross Income exceeded even beyond 30%.

(ii) Exports were increased at the rate of 7% per annum.

(iii) In industrial sector, more than 40% growth was recorded.

(iv) In agriculture sector, more than 15% growth was recorded.

Importance of the Plan:

The Second Five Year Plan occupies a special importance in the economic planning of the country because while preparing this Plan, the drawbacks of the First Five Year Plan were taken into account. So the drawbacks were rectified and special care was taken in the evaluation of national resources. The success of this Plan proved a source of encouragement. It helped a lot in the future planning.

Q.7 Briefly describe achievements and status of 3rd Five Year Plan.

Ans: Achievements of the plan:

The above stated objectives and particulars show that the 3rd Five Year Plan had a lot of merits, when we analyze its growth, its synopsis is as under:

(i) An increase of 9.5% was expected in exports but only 7% increase could be possible.

(ii) The pace of growth in agriculture remained lower than the expected pace the target fixed was 4.5%.

(iii) In industrial sector, the target fixed was 13% but only 9% increase could be made possible.

Failure of the plan:

The Third Five Years Plan could not succeed fully. In most of the factors, it could not reach its pre-fixed targets.

Reason of Failure:

In fact, the 3 Five Year Plan was surrounded / enveloped by unfavorable circumstances from the very beginning.

Severe Drought:

A severe drought was experienced during the first two years. It affected crops badly.

Indo Pak War 1965:

Defence expenditures increased because of Indo Pak War 1965. It caused reduction in the proposed resources for development expenditure.

Decrease in foreign aid:

A decrease of 27% was also noted in foreign aid. Agricultural output decreased too.

Internal Affairs:

State of internal affairs was over ruled by insurgence and chaos. It had a negative effect on industrial production. In short, this Plan could not find favourable circumstances needed for this programme of economic growth.

The rate of growth (%) in Industrial and agricultural sector 1958-69

Year	Large Scale Industries	Small Scale Industries	Agriculture
1958-59	5.6	2.3	4.0
1960-61	20.3	2.9	-0.2
1961-62	19.9	2.9	6.2
1962-63	15.7	2.9	5.2
1963-64	15.5	2.9	2.5
1964-65	13.0	2.9	5.2
1965-66	10.8	2.9	0.5
1966-67	67	29	55
1967-68	7.6	2.9	11.7
1968-69	10.6	2.9	4.5

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 1984-85

This table shows that during this period large scale industries flourished while the rate of growth of small scale industries remained either stagnant or below the desired growth. The agriculture sector continued to suffer fluctuations continuously.

Q.8 Write a note on Yahya Khan Regime 1969-71.

Ans: Tenure of Ayub Khan:

President General Muhammad Ayub Khan ruled almost ten years.

Reforms:

Many reforms were implemented during his Government. The country made much progress in the field of industry. According to the constitution, all the powers rested with the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Aggressive Movement:

The people launched an aggressive movement against the rule of General Muhammad Ayub Khan and the situation seemed to be running out of his control. Keeping in view the situation, Martial Law was once more imposed in the country.

Q.9 Write a note on the result of Elections 1970.

Ans: Result of Elections 1970:

Awami League, the party of Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman, won 167 out of 169 seats (including 7 seats of women) from the East Pakistan in the General Elections of 1970. Noor-ul-Amin and Tridev Roy were the *only two non Awami League* 4 *candidates who won the election.* From the West Pakistan, Pakistan Peoples Party of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto got clear majority by winning 88 out of 144 seats (including 5 seats of women). The remaining seats were won by the other political parties. Conflict of power created a new situation in the country.

Q.10 Describe Separation of East Pakistan and Emergence of Bangladesh.

Ans: Separation of East Pakistan:

Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman mounted pressure to establish his government while Pakistan Peoples' Party opposed it strongly. General Muhammad Yahya Khan's wish to cling to the government further worsened the situation.

Non-Cooperation Movement:

In the meantime, Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in the state affairs. Blood shedding, non-cooperation, refusal to pay taxes, demonstration of strikes, boycott of courts and not going of officials to their respective job places became the daily routine.

Appointed General Tikka Khan:

General Tikka Khan was appointed Governor East Pakistan to control the situation but The situation continued to deteriorate everyday. In the meantime, Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman established a parallel government with the unlawful help of India.

Flag Hoisting:

On 23 March, 1974 Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman hoisted the flag of independent Bangladesh at his residence. Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman was arrested. This further worsened the situation. Civil war reached its peak.

Mukti Bahni:

India was fully supporting Awami League and sending its miscreants to East Pakistan who combined with the workers of Mukti Bahni killed Pakistani soldiers and ordinary citizens. Thousands of citizens, of East Pakistan migrated towards India. The Indian Government pretended to support these migrants and attacked East Pakistan.

Separation of East Pakistan:

No instant and effective operation could be done in East Pakistan because of vast distance of land as well as disconnected air communication and non cooperation of the local people. Consequently our army had to surrender. Eventually India succeeded in achieving her objectives and East Pakistan appeared on the map of the world with the name of Bangladesh on 16th December, 1971.

Exercise(Part-1)

Q.1 Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option.

i. The Objectives Resolution was passed in

(a) 1930 (b) 1940
(c) 1946 (d) 1949 ✓

ii. What percentage was the population of East Pakistan of the total population of Pakistan?

(a) 54 (b) 56 ✓
(c) 58 (d) 60

iii. **Six Points Formula was presented by**
(a) Mujeeb-ur-Rehman ✓ (b) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
(c) Bhashani (d) Yahya Khan

iv. **The East Pakistan emerged as an independent state on the map of the world in**
(a) 1969 (b) 1970
(c) 1971✓ (d) 1972

v. **General Muhammad Yahya Khan, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan announced a Legal Framework Order (LFO) to hold General Elections in 1970. According to LFO, the number of National Assembly seats was**
(a) 310 (b) 313 ✓
(c) 316 (d) 420

vi. **Which language was declared the national language after the establishment of Pakistan?**
(a) Bengali (b) Punjabi
(c) English (d) Urdu ✓

vii. **Which party won the majority seats in West Pakistan in the General Elections of 1970?**
(a) NAP (b) Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (Hazarvi Group)
(c) Pakistan Peoples Party ✓ (d) Awami League

viii. **General Muhammad Yahya Khan took over the Government on**
(a) March 1969 ✓ (b) April 1970
(c) December 1971 (d) June 1972

ix. **President General Muhammad Ayub Khan introduced Land Reforms in**
(a) 1958 (b) 1959 ✓
(c) 1960 (d) 1965

x. **The duration of 2nd Five Year Plan is**
(a) 1950-1955 (b) 1955-1960
(c) 1960-1965 ✓ (d) 1965-1970

xi. **Indus Water Treaty was brokered by**
(a) Trusteeship Council (b) Security Council
(c) The International Court (d) The World Bank ✓

xii. **The Constitution of 1956 remained enforced for a period of**
(a) 2 Years 3 Months (b) 2 Years 5 Months

(c) 2 Years 7 Months ✓ (d) 2 Years 9 Months

xiii. The growth of an economy from backward to advanced economy is known as

(a) backwardness (b) employment
(c) economic development ✓
(d) balance of payments

xiv. With the efforts of The United Nations, a ceasefire took place in the war of 1965 on

(a) 12th September 1965
(b) 15th September 1965
(c) 20th September 1965
(d) 23rd September 1965 ✓

xv. The total number of the members of Basic Democracies was

(a) 60 thousand (b) 70 thousand
(c) 80 thousand ✓ (d) 90 thousand

Ans:

i. D	ii. B	iii. A	iv. C	v. B
vi. D	vii. C	viii. A	ix. B	x. C
xi. D	xii. C	xiii. C	xiv. D	xv. C

Q.2 Match Column A with Column B.

Column A	Column B
The death of Liaquat Ali Khan	1949
The Objectives Resolution	1970
Second Constitution of Pakistan	1958
End of One Unit in West Pakistan	1951
Ayub Khan's Martial Law	1962

Ans:

Column A	Column B
The death of Liaquat Ali Khan	1951
The Objectives Resolution	1949
Second Constitution of Pakistan	1962
End of One Unit in West Pakistan	1970
Ayub Khan's Martial Law	1958

Q.3 Fill in the blanks.

i. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din was the ______ of the first Constitution Assembly of Pakistan. ***(Speaker)***

ii. Because of unjust division by Radcliffe, India succeeded in getting land access to ________. ***(state of Jammu and Kashmir)***

iii. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ conducted first Educational Conference conducted in the year ________. ***(1947)***

iv. Liaquat Ali Khan got the Objectives Resolution passed from the Assembly in the year ___________. ***(1949)***

v. The first constitution of Pakistan was implemented in the country in _____.***(23rd March 1956)***

vi. General Ayub Khan promulgated Muslim Family Laws Ordinance in __________. ***(1961)***

vii. President Ayub Khan introduced a new system of _______ in 1959. ***(basic democratic)***

viii. In 1960, _________. Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan. ***(Indus Water)***

ix. Liaquat-Nehru Pact was made in _________. ***(1950)***

x. Liaquat Ali Khan joined Pakistan Muslim League in the year __________. ***(1923)***

(Part-2)

Q.4 Write the short answers.

i. How was the first constitution Assembly formed?

Ans: First Constitution Assembly:

When the days of freedom was approaching near, the Constituent Assembly elected Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ as President on August 11, 1947. Chief Justice Sir Abdur Rashid took oath from Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Originally, the Constituent Assembly consisted of 69 members. Afterwards, this number was increased to 79.

Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din was appointed as the first speaker of the Assembly. A provisional constitution was adopted with some modifications in Indian Act of 1935 until the new constitution was introduced. According to this constitution, Federal System was launched in the country. Under provisional

Constitution, the Constituent Assembly that also had the role of Central Parliament was summoned for its first session.

ii. Describe any five points of the Land Reforms introduced by Ayub Khan.

Ans: Land Reforms:

For Land Reforms, Ayub Khan set up a Commission in 1959. This land Reforms Commission was headed by Akhtar Hussain, Governor of West Pakistan. In the light of recommendations made by this Commission, Land Reforms were announced. The main points of these reforms are given below:

1. No person was to own more than 500 acres of irrigated or 1000 acres of non-irrigated land. In case of gardens or meadows, the landlord was given the right to own 150 acres more land.

2. The landlords were given the right to transfer their excess land to the women of their families and orphan children. However, the transferred land would not exceed the limit of 250 acres of irrigated and 500 acres of non-irrigated land.

3. Present landlords would hand over the excess land to the Government. The landlords would be compensated of their snatched lands within 25 years in installments.

4. The Jagirs were confiscated without any compensation. However, the Jagirs endowed/dedicated to educational, religious or charitable institutions were exempted.

5. The excess land was redistributed amongst tenants already cultivating the land. They were declared the owners of the land. Other tenants and landless farmers were given the right to purchase land from the Governments on easy installments.

6. The tenants were given legal protection against their ejection from land. It was declared unlawful to charge any illegal fee, laid labour or any other service from the tenants.

7. To increase the rate of Ijarah (share of the landlord) was also banned.

8. On the recommendation of Land Commission, steps were taken to consolidate the fragmented small

holdings. Consolidation of fragmented agricultural land holdings continued for many years. According to a statement of Ayub Khan, about nine million acres of land were consolidated.

iii. Write five Islamic Provisions of the Constitution of 1956.

Ans: Islamic Provisions of the Constitution of 1956:

1. According to the Constitution, the name of the country was adopted as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
2. It was declared that the President of the country shall be Muslim.
3. The Objectives Resolution was included as a preamble to the, constitution. According to this Resolution, the Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority. He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.
4. The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam.
5. No Law would be passed or promulgated against the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah.
6. Usury, sale of alcohol and narcotics and prostitution shall be banned and were prohibited.
7. Pakistan shall be made a welfare state.

iv. What were the targets of 2nd Five Year Development Plan?

Ans: The Second Five Year Plan (1960-65):

With the termination of the First Plan period (1955-60), the Second Five Year Plan was prepared. Following were the main objectives and targets of this Plan.

1. To attain an increase in national income by 24 per cent.
2. To achieve an increase of about 10 per cent in per capita income.
3. To provide the opportunities of employment to 2.5 million people.
4. To get an increase of 14 per cent in agricultural output.
5. To increase industrial production upto 14 per cent in large scale as well as medium scale industries.

6. To increase the industrial production of Cottage and small scale industries upto 25 per cent
7. To increase exports at the rate of 3 per cent annual increase.

v. What was the role of Pakistan Navy in the war of 1965?

Ans: Role of Pakistan Navy in the war of 1965:

Pakistan navy remained fully alert during this war. Our Navy destroyed famous Indian Naval Base Dwarka, on the coast of Kathiawar and did a heroic achievement When India launched a sudden attack on a unit of Pakistan Navy, an Indian ship was sunk by Pakistan Navy in this fight while other ships retreated.

vi. Write any five points of Muslim Family Laws Ordinance.

Ans: Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961:

The then President Ayub Khan promulgated Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961. According to this Ordinance:

i. All Muslim marriages were to be compulsorily registered in Union Councils.
ii. Unwanted polygamy was abolished; consent of the current wife and permission by Chairman, Union Council was made mandatory for a second marriage.
iii. The minimum age limit for marriage was fixed; 18 years for boy and 16 years for girl.
iv. In case of divorce etc a period of 90 days was fixed as Iddat Period.
v. Orphaned grand-children may receive share from the property of their grandparents.
vi. The increasing population of Pakistan shall be controlled through Family Planning.

A group of religious scholars opposed this Ordinance. They declared that the Ordinance was against the teachings of Islam but with the passage of time, the majority of the people accepted it.

vii. Describe two causes of the war 1965.

Ans: Two causes of the war 1965:

1. Pakistan was established against the wishes of Hindus, so they never accepted Pakistan from the bottom of their

hearts. Wonderful progress and stability of Pakistan constituted a major concern for them. So, they started launching aggressive actions against Pakistan.

2. The Kashmir conflict is the real cause of War 1965. India occupied Kashmir against the will of the Kashmiri people. Kashmiri people are in favour of accession to Pakistan, but India has always avoided holding the promised plebiscite in Kashmir in accordance with the resolution passed by the Security Council. As a punishment of supporting Kashmiri people morally and raising Kashmir issue all over the world, India imposed war on Pakistan in 1965. Pakistan extended moral support to the people of Kashmir and raised the Kashmir Issue all over the world not like which India did.

viii. What are the points for the future policies described in the Legal Framework Order?

Ans: Points for the future Policies described in the Legal Framework Order:

The following points were decided for the future strategy.

i. Promotion of Islamic ways of living.

ii. To practice the moral teachings of Islam.

iii. To take steps to promote Islamic principles in the country.

iv. To make arrangements to provide the education of Quran and Islamiyat to the Muslims.

ix. What is meant by Union Council and Union Committee?

Ans: Union Council & Union Committee:

The lowest tier of Basic Democracies was composed of union councils. It was called Union Council for rural areas and Union Committee for urban areas. 1000 to 1500 voters elected one member directly. He or she was called B.D Member. They were responsible for sanitation, arrangements of street lights and Passengers' Houses (Musafirkhana), keeping death and birth records etc.

x. How was the Constitution of 1956 abrogated?

Ans: Abrogation of Constitution of 1956:

The Constitution of 1956 was passed after long and untiring efforts of nine years but did not last for long / proved to be short lived due to specific circumstances of Pakistan which

included mutual difference and quarrels of the politicians, unfair interruption of Army and bureaucracy in democratic institutions, lack of able leadership and high handedness of Governor General in the affairs of the Government. This Constitution of 1956 remained implemented for 2 years and 7 months only. In October 1958, the then Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army General Muhammad Ayub Khan dismissed the Government and set up a military *regime* in the country. He assumed/ concentrated all the powers in his own hands. He abrogated the Constitution of 1956. He dissolved all the Assemblies (National Assembly as well as Provincial Assemblies). He took over the charge of the offices of President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

xi. What is meant by Single Citizenship?

Ans: Single Citizenship:

The citizens of Pakistan shall have only a single citizenship. All the citizens shall be called Pakistanis. In America, the people enjoy dual citizenship i.e, one citizenship of Central Government the other of the Governments of the states whereas in Pakistan, the Constitution established the principle of single citizenship.

xii. Which areas of Muslim majority, India got as a result of unjust division by Radcliffe?.

Ans: Radcliffe unjustly deprived Pakistan of some important areas. Three of the Tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala: Zira, the Tehsil of Ferozepur and some other areas comprised of an overwhelming majority of population of the Muslims were handed over to India.

xiii. How was the Malakand Division formed?

Ans: Malakand Division:

In N.W.F.P (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Dir, Swat and Chitral maintained their identity as independent states even after the establishment of Pakistan. The people of these areas were not enjoying such facilities as the people in West Pakistan were enjoying. So, General Yahya Khan abolished the separate status of these states in 1969. These three states were merged to form Malakand Division. It was made an administrative part of N.W.F.P (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

xiv. What do-you mean by Economic Development?

Ans: Economic Development:

The growth of an economy from backward to advanced economy is known as Economic Development. It is a process through which such changes are introduced in economy by adopting and utilizing modern, advanced, capital and human resources as increase the income of the country. The living standard of the people rises. The masses enjoy better opportunities of education, health, employment and recreation.

xv. Mention five targets of 3rd Five Year Development Plan.

Ans: Third Five Year Development Plan (1965-70):

The main objectives and targets of The Third Five Year Plan were as under:

1. To enhance the pace of national development and to increase the gross domestic product (GDP) as much as 37%.
2. To increase per capita income at the rate of 20%.
3. To provide employments to 5.5 million people.
4. To accelerate the pace of agricultural growth and to increase it at the rate of 5% annually.
5. To increase the industrial growth at the rate of 13% annually.
6. To prefer to the establishment of basic industries.
7. To bring stability in the balance of payment by increasing the foreign exchange.
8. To make efforts to improve the basic facilities and to provide social security.

Write the answers in detail

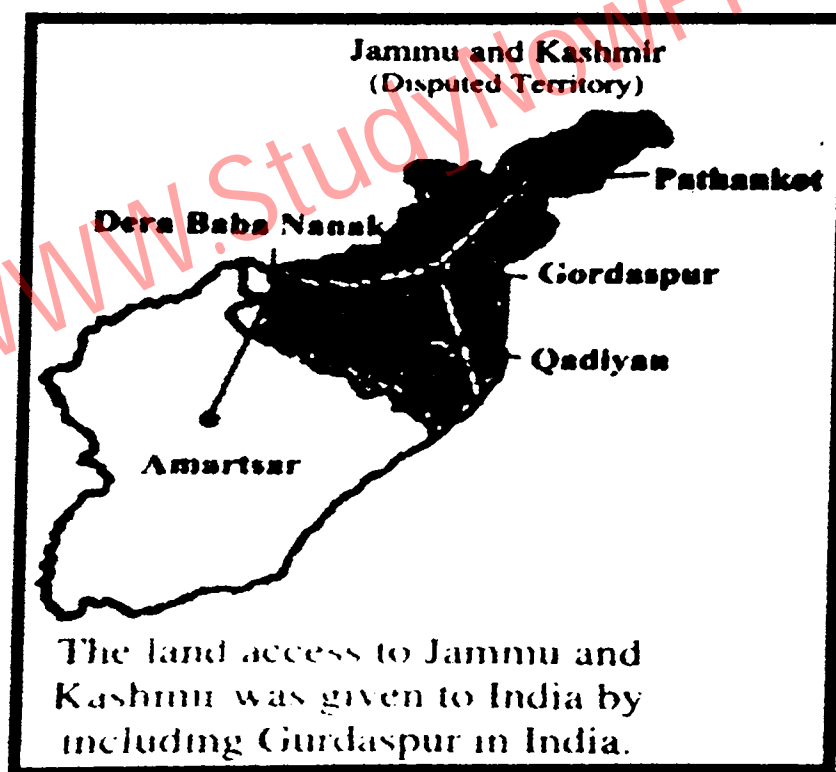
Q.5 Describe early problems of Pakistan.

Ans: Early Problems of Pakistan:

1. Unjust Division of Radcliffe:

According to the plan of June 3rd, 1947, it was decided that the Punjab and Bengal will be divided into Muslim and Non-Muslim majority areas. Muslim majority areas would become part of Pakistan whereas the remaining areas would

be included in India. It was agreed that a boundary commission should be constituted and its arbitration should be abided by the parties. Sir Radcliffe, an English law expert, was assigned this responsibility. Sir Radcliffe, influenced and manipulated by Lord Mountbatten, made unjust and unfair partition. Conspiringly, some obvious Muslim majority areas were included in India. The agreed map according to the population and the line drawn on it was altered. Radcliffe unjustly deprived Pakistan of some important areas. Three of the Tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala: Zira, the Tehsil of Ferozepur and some other areas comprised of an overwhelming majority of population of the Muslims were handed over to India. India was granted access to the state of Jammu and Kashmir through inclusion of Gurdaspur in India. Sir Radcliffe not only deprived the Muslims of their areas and rights but also created the problem of Kashmir issue, he planted a seed of enmity between the two nations that is still a bone of contention between the two countries.

The land access to Jammu and Kashmir was given to India by including Gurdaspur in India.

2. Rehabilitation of Refugees:

After the establishment of Pakistan, the Muslims living in India decided to come into their new homeland as they found their lives unsafe there. Millions of families journeyed towards Pakistan leaving all of their belongings in India. These

homeless, ruined, miserable and distressed Muslims were accommodated temporarily in refugee camps. The Government of Pakistan made an accelerated planning to provide them with food, homes, medicines and other necessities. The local people welcomed their Muslim brothers with open arms. With the joint efforts of the Government and the people of Pakistan, the requirements of the refugees were met. They were in such a large number 'that there was no capacity to accommodate them. People settled wherever they got some space of shelter. Rehabilitation of the refugees was a great challenge. The world has not seen such a large scale of migration anywhere else.

3. Administrative Problems:

The Non-Muslim Government officials previously working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India in a large number. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationery and typewriters. Most of the offices started their function in open air. While going to India, the Hindus destroyed official record. It caused enormous difficulties in office work.

4. Distribution of Assets:

The Indian rulers did injustice in the proportional distribution of the assets too. They continued to avoid giving Pakistan its due share. They used every possible device to destroy the economy of Pakistan. They withheld agreed share of Pakistan's assets. At the time of partition, Rupees four hundred billion were deposited in "Reserve Bank" of the United India. This amount was to be divided between both the countries. The proportional share of Pakistan was Rs 750 million. India was not prepared to give Pakistan her due share. Forced by the continuous demands made by Pakistan and to maintain her creditability at international level, India issued an amount of Rs 700 million. The remaining amount of Rs. 50 million is still to be paid by India. A meeting between the representatives of both the countries was held in November 1947. An agreement was made. Both the countries confirmed the agreement but it has not been implemented so far

5. Division of Army:

After the Sub-continent was partitioned, it was also necessary to divide military assets proportionally, but justice was not done in this division too. India wanted to weaken

Pakistan so that it was forced to be a part of India. Before the partition, the Commander of United India did not like armed forces be divided. He wanted to keep all the forces under a single command. The Muslim League did not agree to his stand-point and insisted on the division of military resources and assets between the two countries.

The British Government had to accept this demand. It was decided that army assets between the two countries be divided in the proportion of 64% to India and 36% to Pakistan. The ordnance factories running in the United India, not a single one was set up in the areas included in Pakistan. What to mention of shifting an ordnance factory into Pakistan, the Indian Cabinet was not willing even to shift a small part of machinery to Pakistan. After a long discussion, it was decided that Pakistan be given Rs 60 million to set up an ordnance factory of her own. Each formula developed for the distribution of general military assets was rejected by the Indian Government. This made the conditions even worse and more complex. In this way, Pakistan was deprived of its due shares.

6. The River water Issue:

The partition, of the Sub-continent affected the natural flow of the rivers. According to international law, the natural channel of the river is maintained and two or more than two countries through which a river flows can benefit its waters. No country has the right to divert the natural flow of the river to deprive some other country of water resources. A crisis arose in the Sub-continent regarding this issue. Punjab and Sindh are irrigated by the River Indus and its tributaries i.e, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas. When Punjab was divided into two parts, rivers were also divided. Ravi, Sutlej and Beas pass through India before they enter Pakistan. India stopped the water channel coming to West Punjab in 1948. It was the step to destroy the economy of the Punjab and Sindh because rivers are a clear- source of irrigation in these areas.

Another injustice was done by the boundary commission formed under the headship of Radcliffe. In spite of the fact that most of the head-works were in the areas of Muslim majority, Radcliffe handed over them to India. This conspiracy could result in agricultural and economic destruction of Pakistan. When India decided to build a dam on River Sutlej,

Pakistan protested strongly against it and Pakistan informed the international community of the severity of this issue.

An agreement, brokered by the World Bank, was signed between India and Pakistan in September 1960. This greement is known as the Indus Water Treaty. India retained rights to the three eastern rivers, namely Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Pakistan obtained exclusive rights for the three western rivers, namely Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.

7. Issue of States:

During the British rule, there were 635 Princely states in India. When the time of freedom approached near, the people started to think about the future of these states. In Cabinet Mission Plan, the rulers of these states were asked to participate in the constitution - making process for their future status as well as protection of their interests. The rulers were also advised to keep in mind the choice of their people and religious affiliations. The British Government announced the termination of its control over India and Indian States on 20 February, 1947. Under this announcement of decolonization, the states decided to affiliate either with Pakistan or India. No immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manavadar and Jammu and Kashmir. Indian Armed Forces occupied these states through military action. It increased the feelings of distrust towards of India.

Q.6 Elaborate important points of Objectives Resolution.

Ans: Pakistan Objectives Resolution 1949:

On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was called the "Objectives Resolution". This resolution occupied prime importance in the formulation of constitution. The main points of this resolution are as under:

1. Sovereignty:

The Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.

2. Islamic Legislation:

The constitution of Pakistan shall be formulated in the light of Quran and Sunnah and no legislation will be done repugnant to the teachings of Islam

3. Islamic Values:

The principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed.

4. Islamic way of Life:

The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and the Sunnah.

5. Federal Government:

The territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed.

6. Fundamental Rights:

There shall be guaranteed fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality.

7. Development of Backward Areas:

Adequate provisions shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes.

8. Protection of Minorities:

Adequate provision shall be made for the minorities to profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures.

9. Independence of Judiciary:

The independence of the Judiciary shall be fully secured.

Importance of Objectives Resolution:

The Objectives Resolution occupies a special importance in the constitutional history of Pakistan. Through this Resolution, It was declared that the establishment of an Islamic society in the light of Quran and Sunnah was the real

purpose of the country so that the purposes of creation of Pakistan were fulfilled. That's why, this Resolution is included in all the three constitutions of Pakistan (1956, 1962, 1973) as a preamble.

Q.7 Write salient features of the Constitution of 1962.

Ans: Salient Features of Constitution of 1962:

In February, 1960 Ayub Khan constituted a ten members' Constitution Commission for the formulation of constitution. Former Chief Justice, Shahb-ud-Din, chaired this Commission. It submitted its recommendations to the then President of Pakistan on May 6, 1961. Afterwards, the President constituted a Constitution Committee headed by then Foreign Minister, Manzoor Qadir. This Committee consisted of seven cabinet members. The Committee ignored the recommendations made by the Commission and compiled constitutional recommendations of its own choice which were approved in the Conference of Governors. Thus the Constitution was completed. Through a Presidential Order, the then President Muhammad Ayub Khan promulgated this Constitution in the country on June 8,1962.

The salient features of this Constitution are given below:

1. Written Constitution:

The Constitution of 1962 was a written document. It consisted of 250 articles, five schedules, eight amendments and 31 Martial Law Regulations. It was divided into 12 Parts.

2. Federal Constitution:

According to the Constitution of 1962, Pakistan was a federation with two provinces. Both the provinces i.e. the East Pakistan and the West Pakistan were given equal representation in the National Assembly. Both the provinces had an equal number of representatives in the Electoral College, 40, 000 each. The powers of the Central Government were explained in the Constitution. The remaining powers were transferred to the provinces.

3. Presidential Constitution:

Under this Constitution, Presidential form of Government came into being. President was the head of the state as well as the head of the Government. He was to be elected by an electoral college consisting of 80 000 members

of Basic Democracies for a tenure of five years. All the executive powers rested with the President. He was conferred upon unlimited powers of litigation. The members of the cabinet were answerable to the President instead of the National Assembly. All the appointments against key-posts were made by the President.

4. Rigid Constitution:

Under this constitution, two-third majority of the parliament could amend the constitution but the authentication by the President was compulsory to make this amendment valid.

5. Unicameral Legislature:

Like the constitution of 1956, unicameral legislature was introduced in the Constitution of 1962. It was named as the National Assembly to be elected by an electoral college through indirect elections for five years. Both the provinces had equal representation in it.

6. Single Citizenship:

Like the Constitution of 1956, the Constitution of 1962 enforced the principle of single citizenship in Pakistan. All the citizens of Pakistan were neither the citizens of the East Pakistan or the West Pakistan. Rather they were the citizens of Pakistan.

7. Fundamental Rights:

Fundamental Rights were mentioned in the constitution and these rights were guaranteed. No law could be made in violation of the rights laid down in the constitution. No department of the Government could take any step against these rights. Some most important of these were: freedom of speech and expression; freedom of association and peaceful assembly; freedom to practice religion and protection of life and property.

8. Islamic Provisions:

The Objective Resolution was included as a preamble to the constitution. It was explained in this Resolution that the Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust. First, the name of the country was adopted as "Republic of Pakistan". TV word

'Islamic' was dropped in this Constitution. But the people demanded and insisted on the inclusion of the word "Islamic". The first amendment, therefore, rectified this article and the country was designated an "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". Only a Muslim could be qualified for the election as President. The Muslims shall be enabled individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam. No law shall be enacted which is repugnant to the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and Sunnah.

9. Islamic Advisory Council:

An "Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology" shall be appointed to advise the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Provincial Governors, National and Provincial Assemblies in the legal affairs so that legislation could be possible in accordance with the principles and concepts of Islam and to examine all laws in force with a view to bring them into conformity with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and Sunnah. Practically "Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology" was a powerless institution. The Council was only an advisory body and its advice was not binding on the President or Parliament.

10. National Languages:

Both Urdu and Bengali were recognized as the national languages of Pakistan and English was declared as the official language of the country until the national languages achieve the official status.

11. Indirect Democracy:

The system of Direct Elections was replaced by the method of Indirect Elections. This system was named Basic Democracies. Direct Method of Election was dissolved. The President was elected by an Electoral College comprising 80,000 Basic Democrats, equally distributed between the two provinces. The President, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were elected by an Electoral College comprising 80,000 Basic Democrats, equally distributed between the two provinces. They were elected by the people.

Q.8 Describe the causes of the separation of East Pakistan.

Ans: Causes of Separation of East Pakistan:

East Pakistan was the right wing of the federation of Pakistan. This wing separated from us in 1971 due to internal and external reasons. Thus Pakistan was cut in to two pieces. The causes of separation of East Pakistan are mentioned below:

1. Ayub Khan's Dictatorial Era:

Ten years dictatorial regime of Ayub Khan was imposed on Pakistan. "State of Emergency", imposed permanently, gave protection to the bureaucracy. They adopted such policies of oppressing people as caused the reaction of the people internally. The people of East Pakistan could not afford this situation and were forced on separation.

2. Lack of National Leadership:

Pakistan lacked the patriotic leadership after the death of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and Liaquat AH Khan. The leaders of Pakistan Muslim League thought that it was only their right to rule the people. Due to this, the ministries of Muslim League could not win the trust of the people. The Leaders of the Muslim League could not understand the problems faced by the people because they were not in constant contact with the people. It caused the separation of East Pakistan.

3. Poor Economic Condition:

East Pakistan suffered always poor economic conditions. Before partition of India, Hindu industrialists and landlords were the cause of economic sufferings of West Bengal. Now, once again Hindus dominated the economy of East Pakistan. Despite all the efforts, it remained backward economically as compared with the other provinces of Pakistan. This created a sense of deprivation amongst the local people that led to the separation of East Pakistan.

4. Negative Role of Hindu Teachers:

After the establishment of Pakistan, the governments failed to inculcate and create the spirit of Pakistani nationalism. On the other hand, Pakistan's opponent group succeeded in continuing their negative activities. Unfortunately, Bengali Muslims had always been backward in education than Hindus.

Therefore, Hindu teachers were in majority in schools and colleges who tarnished the minds of new generation with the idea of Bengali nationalism. They prepared them to rebel against the Ideology of Pakistan. It paved the way for getting separation from West Pakistan.

5. Issue of Bengali Language:

The issue of Bengali language played a vital role in disintegrating the national unity. Urdu was declared the national language of Pakistan after Pakistan came into existence. Bengalis launched a movement in favour of Bengla but because of the extra ordinary influence of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ this movement was suppressed for the time being. Bengla and Urdu were recognized as national languages in the constitution of 1956 but it could not obviate the charter of Bengalis.

6. Provincial Prejudices:

The population of East Pakistan was 56% of the total population of Pakistan. East Pakistan was one of the five units of Pakistan but politicians of East Pakistan demanded their representation in the National Assembly according to the proportion of their population. The politicians of East Pakistan and West Pakistan stood against each other on this issue. It caused the partition of country into two parts.

7. Territorial Politics of the Politicians:

In 1954, Muslim League lost Elections in East Pakistan. The arena of politics went into the hands of Suhrawardy, Bhashani and Fazl-ul-Haq who in order to snatch power from each other started supporting Hindu members of the Assembly. They used negative tactics to combine people with them. Thus, these politicians practiced the policy of make and break to get the chair of power.

8. Conspiracies of Big Powers:

India signed a 20-Year Treaty with Russia. This Treaty combines the interests of India and Russia in South East Asia. India got equipments as well as technical support from Russia according to her wishes to launch some operation. America was also involved in these conspiracies. It was proved because when Israel supplied American manufactured armaments to India, America did not object to it. But as soon as Saudi Arabia and Yemen expressed their wish to provide Pakistan with

armament, America stopped them to do so. Anyway, the separation of East Pakistan was the secret agreement of big powers.

9. Six Points Formula of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman:

Six-Points Formula of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman proved fatal and last labour in the separation of the East Pakistan. He wanted that provinces should be made separate states and semi-federation state should also be established. Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman said to the economically down trodden people, "Unless the slavery of West Pakistan comes to an end, you cannot prosper." He succeeded in his self made drama of the independence.

10. Bhutto - Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Differences:

Bhutto - Mujeeb-ur-Rehman differences escalated the issue of separation. Dialogues were held to remove the differences but all in vain. Mr. Bhutto boycotted the session of National Assembly to be held on 3 March, 1971 at Dhaka. It increased distances between East and West Pakistan. It caused separation.

11. Success of Regional parties:

No big political party could win Elections in both of the provinces. Awami League of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman won the Elections in East Pakistan whereas Pakistan Peoples' Party succeeded in West Pakistan. National Awami Party (NAP) of Wali Khan and Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (Hazarvi *Group)* got successful in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. No party deserved to be called national party that power was transferred to it. Awami League had won a clear majority but could not get power. This resulted into the separation.

12. Military Action:

Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman announced revolt on 23rd March, 1971. Even the flags of Bengladesh were hoisted and people belonging to West Pakistan and Bihari people were massacred. Keeping in view the circumstances, it was decided to launch a military action. Major General Yaqub Ali Khan refused the military action and resigned. General Tikka Khan was appointed Governor East Pakistan. The action of Tikka Khan created further reaction against West Pakistan and Central Government further lost public support.

13. Hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane:

India hijacked its ganga aeroplane and sent it to Lahore. It put all the responsibility of this hijacking on Pakistan. Afterwards, India, pretending the hijacking, disconnected aerial communication with Pakistan. It was nothing but a conspiracy prepared for the separation of East Pakistan. After the aerial communication ended, the sending of armaments to East Pakistan stopped which made it impossible to launch military action on time.

14. India's Military Interference:

India had a constant wish to weaken the integrity of Pakistan for one reason or the other. She pretended the safety of her borders to invade thousands of terrorists of Mukti Bahni in East Pakistan and attacked East Pakistan. The Pakistan Army had to face defeat because there was no aerial protection. Pakistani soldiers had to surrender and the country was partitioned.

Q.9 Explain salient features of Legal Framework Order.

Ans: Legal Framework Order (LFO) 1970

General Muhammad Yahya Khan, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan announced a Legal Framework Order to hold General Elections in 1970. The salient features of this LFO are as under:

1. The National Assembly would be elected for tenure of five years. It would be composed of 300 seats.
2. The minimum age for the election to Assembly and voter would be 25 years for men and 21 years for women respectively. A person would have the right to contest election simultaneously on more than one seat.
3. 5th October 1970 and 22nd October 1970 were fixed for the elections of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies respectively.
4. Federal system of Government would be introduced in the country and the citizens would enjoy all fundamental rights.
5. According to the constitution, the powers would be distributed and provincial autonomy would be fully protected.

6. The independence and freedom of judiciary would be fully honoured. The judiciary would safe guard the fundamental rights of the people. The decisions of the court would be binding on Centre as well as provinces.
7. Islamic ideology would be practiced and *only a* Muslim could become the Head of the State (President).
8. The national Assembly would decide all the issues with simple majority vote and quorum would consist of 100 members. The members of the Assembly would enjoy complete freedom of expression. No legal action would be taken against members of the assemblies on anything expressed in the assemblies.
9. Pakistan would be a democratic country and the complete name of the country would be Islamic Republic of Pakistan. National security would be protected and no such thing will be allowed as could cause damage to the national security.
10. The following points were decided for the future strategy:-

i. Promotion of Islamic ways of living.
ii. To practice the moral teachings of Islam.
iii. To take steps to promote Islamic principles in the country.
iv. To make arrangements to provide the education of Quran and Islamiyat to the Muslims.

Q.10 Narrate events of the Indo- Pak War 1965.

Ans: Events of the Indo - Pak War 1965:

When war broke out, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan declared a state of emergency on radio. Addressing to the nation, he said, "The people of Pakistan shall not feel comfortable until the mourns of the Indian's cannons are made quiet permanently. Indian rulers don't know which brave nation they have challenged. Our chivalrous soldiers are advancing to defeat the enemy. The Armed Forces of Pakistan shall Counterblast enemy." He encouraged the nation and said, "Advance manfully and attack the enemy fiercely. May Allah Almighty support and protect you". Events of the war are narrated briefly in the following lines:

Lahore:

India launched three sided attack (from Wagha, Burki and Kasur) on Lahore with the dawn on 6th September 1965. The daring soldiers of Pakistan not only repelled the Indian advancement, but also didn't let the enemy cross B.R.B Canal. On this very front, Major Aziz Bhatti continued resisting Indian advancement for several days. At last he was blessed with martyrdom. The Government of Pakistan awarded him with Nishan-e-Haider on his gallantry.

Kasur:

India tried to occupy Lahore from the Kasur side but this attack was instantly retaliated by the Pakistani Tigers.The next day, brave soldiers of Pakistan launched counterattack, and occupied Khem Karan, an Indian territory. Afterwards, India opened a new front of Head Sulemanki. Here, it had to meet with humiliated defeat.

Sialkot:

After having been defeated at Lahore and Kasur Sectors, India attacked Chavinda, an area in Sialkot with the help of tanks and Armoured Division. It was the biggest ground attack after the World War II. India intended to seize the key Grand Trunk Road near Sialkot and to disconnect Lahore from other cities but the brave Pakistani soldiers, facing an enemy many times bigger than their strength, performed such heroic deeds as astonished and stunned the defence experts of the world. Chavinda Sector turned into graveyard of Indian tanks.

Rajasthan:

After facing defeat in every sector, India nervously extended the scope of the War up to Rajasthan and advanced in order to occupy Hyderabad but Pakistan Army with the collaboration of Hur Mujahideen unnerved the enemy and occupied many of the Indian posts one after another.

Air War:

Indian Pilots were outclassed by the Falcon like Pakistani Pilots in the initial days of the War. Eagle like Pakistani pilots attained superiority over Indian pilots in the War. Pakistan Air Force inflicted serious blows to the enemy and broke the backbone of Indian Air Force by hitting their targets with pinpoint accuracy at important airfields of Pathankot, Jodhpur, Adampur, Halwara, Jam Nagar, Jammu

and Sri Nagar. During these air strikes, it destroyed dozens of Indian planes. India launched many air strikes to hit the Pak Air base of Sargodha but failed in its every attempt. Squadron Leader Muhammad Mahmood Alam (M. M. Alam) set a new world record by shooting down five Indian planes at Lahore in just one battle.

Naval War:

Pakistan navy remained fully alert during this war. Our Navy destroyed famous Indian Naval Base Dwarka, on the coast of Kathiawar and did a heroic achievement When India launched a sudden attack on a unit of Pakistan Navy, an Indian ship was sunk by Pakistan Navy in this fight while other ships retreated.

Ceasefire:

With the efforts of The United Nations, a ceasefire took place on the dawn of September 23rd, 1965.

Effects of War:

1. Pakistan - got international fame and it elevated its dignity.
2. Kashmir Issue was once again highlighted.
3. Pakistan learned that America and Europeans had two face characters.
4. The way China stood by Pakistan in this critical time helped Pakistan differentiating between friend and foe.
5. The brethren Islamic Countries supported Pakistan in this war which made Pakistanis proud.

Unity and Solidarity among Pakistani People:

1. This war even changed the attitude of politician and opposition leaders. They offered their unconditional and full support to Ayub Khan.
2. This war instilled a spirit of unity and solidarity among Pakistani people. The entire nation disregarded their internal differences and stood firmly to fight the enemy.
3. From a street person to a high official and from a labour worker to a businessman, every single person cooperated with Government and contributed in Defense Fund generously.

4. The people donated blood for their brothers who were fighting against the enemy. They also offered their services to Pakistan Army at every front.
5. Pakistani artists, through their art, encouraged their soldiers. In short, the entire nation faced the enemy courageously and stood victorious in the war.

Q.11. Explain the role of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ as first Governor General of Pakistan.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Role as First Governor General of Pakistan:

i. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ worked as Governor General of Pakistan for 13 months. He died on 11th September 1948. During this short period, he used his penetrating insight and leadership abilities, and resolved important national issues that helped Pakistan stand on its feet.

ii. The lofty personality of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ solved the problems created after the birth of Pakistan in an excellent way. Congress tried to create every type of problems for Pakistan including unequal division of assets, the problem of rehabilitation of refugees and inhuman treatment they received from the Hindus and the Sikhs, and non communication of administrative records on time.

iii. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ well judged the seriousness of the circumstances and made Karachi the capital of Pakistan promptly.

iv. Advised government officials to do their duty with honesty and faithfulness.

v. He arranged to operate special trains to shift officers from India to Pakistan.

vi. He made an agreement with an Air Company which made the shifting of government officials possible.

vii. He constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Chaudhary Muhammad Ali to improve the administrative structure.

viii. He launched civil services and made Pakistan Civil Services Academy.

ix. He also started Accounts and Foreign Service.

x. The General Headquarter was made in order to improve the Armed Forces.

xi. Ordnance factory was also set up in the short period of Quaid-e-Azam's رحمتہ اللہ علیہ Governor Generalship.

xii. Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ not only paid much attention towards internal affairs but also left no stone unturned to formulate foreign policy. He established good relations with neighbouring as well as other major countries which was included in the fundamental objectives of our foreign policy

xiii. Pakistan got the membership of the United Nations. It was due to the statesmanship of Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ.

xiv. After the establishment of Pakistan, our country was facing many challenges. It was necessary to achieve success in the field of education. Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ paid special attention towards this issue. He conducted first Educational Conference in 1947. He was of the view that the objective of education was the moral development of the people. He wished that every citizen of Pakistan should serve the nation selflessly. He declared the education of science and technology compulsory for the young students.

xv. Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ served Pakistan till he breathed his last. Despite his broken health, he would study important files.

xvi. Although the incurable and fatal disease of tuberculosis had weakened him physically, yet his determination to serve Pakistan was not weakened. He did not let his disease come in the way of his duties. It would not be exaggeration to say that Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ served Pakistan at the cost of his life.

Q.12 Describe different steps of Basic Democracies System.

Ans: Basic Democracies System 1959:

In 1959, the then President introduced a new system of Basic Democracies. According to this system, the people were

to elect the member of Basic Democracies. The total number of members of Basic Democracies consists of eighty thousand. Under the 1962 constitution, these members formed an electoral college to elect the President, the National Assembly, and the Provincial Assemblies. The Basic Democracies system set up five tiers of institutions. They were as under:

1. Union Council & Union Committee
2. Tehsil (subdistrict) Council and Thana Council
3. District Council
4. Divisional Council
5. Provincial Advisory Council (PAC)

1. Union Council & Union Committee:

The lowest tier of Basic Democracies was composed of union councils. It was called Union Council for rural areas and Union Committee for urban areas. 1000 to 1500 voters elected one member directly. He or she was called B.D Member. They were responsible for sanitation, arrangements of street lights and Passengers' Houses (Musafirkhana), keeping death and birth records etc.

Besides Union Councils and Union Committees, Qasba Committees - and Towns Committees were set up in towns having a population of 10,000 to 20,000 and 10,000 to 30,000 respectively. Municipal Committees were established in cities having a population of 30,000 to 500,000 while Municipal Corporations were set up in the cities having a population more than 500,000. Cantonment Boards were set up in cantonment areas for development projects.

2. Tehsil (subdistrict) Council and Thana Council:

The second tier was known as Tehsil Council in the West Pakistan and Thana Council in the East Pakistan. Its chairman was called Divisional Officer. Tehsil Council comprised of officials, nominated members and elected public representatives. Their duties included preparation of educational and economic projects in their respective areas.

3. District Council:

On district level, District Council was set up. It was chaired by the Deputy Commissioner. 50 percent of the members of District Council consisted of nominated official and non official members while 50 percent members were elected representatives. The district councils were assigned duties

such as construction of roads, establishment of schools, sanitary arrangements, establishment of hospitals, measures to prevent diseases, water supply schemes and development of cooperative societies etc.

4. Divisional Advisory Council:

This Council was set up at divisional level. It was headed by the Deputy Commissioner. All the Union Councils, Union Committees and Town Committees of the District were given representation in it. This Council was also composed of both official and nominated members. The duties assigned to this Council included monitoring of different departments in the division and preparation of proposals for various welfare activities.

5. Provincial Advisory Council (PAC):

Provincial Advisory Council (PAC) was composed of representatives of all the divisions. It was directly under the Governor. This Council performed the functions of monitoring all the institutions of Basic Democracies in the province and coordinating their activities. The Governor was responsible to send the report of his performance directly to the President.

Q.13 Elaborate the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ans: Liaquat Ali Khan's Role as First Prime Minister of Pakistan:

Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was born at Karnal, a town in the East Punjab, in 1896. He did his graduation from MAO College, Aligarh and got the degree in law from Oxford University. He joined the All India Muslim League in 1936. He was the most trusted Lieutenant of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ till his his death. On August 15, 1947, he became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was assassinated on October 16, 1951, while addressing a public meeting at Rawalpindi.

i. To stop the bloodbath of the Muslims in the Punjab, Liaquat Ali Khan as first Prime Minister of Pakistan toured the border areas with Pandit Nehru and appealed to refrain from the hateful activity of human bloodshed.

ii. The refugees were pouring into the Punjab in a large number and it was not an easy task to accommodate them. On

the directions of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ he as Chairman, Punjab Muhajir Council, monitored the work of rehabilitation of refugees and providing them with necessities of life.

iii. He helped and guided Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, the nation and the Government in setting up an effective administrative system, restoration of economic life, preparation of budget, Kashmir issue, controlling internal disruption and defence against Indian conspiracies. But the responsibility of implementing the decisions rested with him.

iv. When the nation was demoralized after the death of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and the Indian leadership was always busy in hatching conspiracies against Pakistan, it was he who represented and led the nation. The nation gave him the title of "Quaid-e-Millat" in commemoration of his superb leadership skills.

v. In the reign of Liaquat Ali Khan, an enormous struggle was launched for economic growth. The people were persuaded to use Pakistani Products. Machinery was imported from Japan for the development of textile industry and Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation was set up.

vi. He got Objectives Resolution passed from Assembly in 1949 and constituted a *"Basic Principles Committee"* to draw the new constitution.

vii. He visited The United States of America in 1950 and through his speeches; he apprised American people and leaders of the background of the establishment of Pakistan. He tried his best to convince the American Leadership to meet the defense needs of Pakistan. Thus, he was the first leader who played a vital role in introducing Pakistan to The United States of America.

viii. The foreign policy formulated by Liaquat Ali Khan had the fundamental principle of maintaining brotherly and friendly relations with Islamic countries. He supported the steps taken by Dr. Muhammad Musaddique, the Prime Minister of Iran, to nationalize the oil. When Shah of Iran paid a state visit to Pakistan, both of the leaders held talks to adopt a joint policy. He condemned the aggression of western countries against Egypt and supported the freedom movement in Indonesia.

ix. After Pakistan was established, Hindu-Muslim riots were a routine in India due to severe enmity of Hindus against the Muslims. Liaquat Ali Khan thought it necessary to solve this problem at government level. Therefore, in 1950 he visited India in this connection and signed Liaquat-Nehru pact.

x. When Indian army concentrated on the borders of Pakistan in the mid of 1951, uncertainty was created in the country. He toured country-wide to raise the morale of the nation and to make the people aware of this threat. He raised a fist in his speeches which made the people aware of this threat.

Additional MCQs

i. First Constituent Assembly consisted of _____members.

(a) 66 (b) 67
(c) 68 (d) 69 ✓

ii. Indus water treaty was made in :

(a) 1969 ✓ (b) 1970
(c) 1971 (d) 1972

iii. Liaquat Ali Khan joined the All India Muslim League in ________.

(a) 1920 (b) 1921
(c) 1922 (d) 1923 ✓

iv. India and Pakistan have fought ______wars.

(a) Three ✓ (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Six

v. The are ______articles in constitution of 1956.

(a) 232 (b) 233
(c) 234 ✓ (d) 334

vi. When was the 1st constitution of Pakistan enforced?

(a) 12th April 1973 (b) 23rd August 1973
(c) 14th August 1973 (d) 23rd March 1956 ✓

vii. General Ayub Khan abrogated the constitution of 1956 in:

(a) 1954 (b) 1955
(c) 1957 (d) 1958 ✓

viii. **The constitution of 1962 was consisted of ______ articles.**
(a) 175 (b) 250 ✓
(c) 280 (d) 350

ix. **Ayub Khan set up a commission for land reform in______.**
(a) 1956 (b) 1957
(c) 1958 (d) 1959 ✓

x. **The second constitution of Pakistan was enforced on :**
(a) 7th October 1958 (b) 23rd March 1961
(c) 8th June 1962 ✓ (d) 8th June, 1963

xi. **Bangladesh was established in :**
(a) 1965 (b) 1970
(c) 1971 ✓ (d) 1975

xii. **Liaquat Ali Khan joined Pakistan Muslim League in :**
(a) 1916 (b) 1923 ✓
(c) 1930 (d) 1945

xiii. **Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ made______ the capital of Pakistan.**
(a) Peshawar (b) Lahore
(c) Islamabad (d) Karachi ✓

xiv. **Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was born at ______, a town in the East Punjab, in 1896.**
(a) Karnal ✓ (b) Sibi
(c) Kohat (d) Batala

xv. **Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated on______, while addressing a public meeting at Rawalpindi.**
(a) 12th October 1945 (b) 14th October 1950
(c) 16th October 1951 ✓ (d) 28th October 1955

xvi. **Liaquat-Nehru pact was signed in______.**
(a) 1945 (b) 1950 ✓
(c) 1956 (d) 1965

xvii. **The British Government announced the termination of its control over India and Indian States on______.**

(a) 20th February 1947 ✓ (b) 23 March 1947
(c) 14 April 1947 (d) 28 May 1947

xviii. Constitution of 1956 remained implemented for :
(a) 2 years 7 months ✓ (b) 2 years 10 months
(c) 3 years 5 months (d) 3years 8 months

xix. _______cabinets were formed by two Governor Generals from 1953 to 1958.
(a) five (b) Six ✓
(c) seven (d) eight

xx. General Muhammad Ayub Khan deposed Iskander Mirza in_______.
(a) March 1955 (b) August 1956
(c) October 1958 ✓ (d) November 1971

Answers

i.	D	ii.	A	iii.	D	iv.	A	v.	C
vi.	D	vii.	D	viii.	B	ix.	D	x.	C
xi.	C	xii.	B	xiii.	D	xiv.	A	xv.	C
xvi.	B	xvii.	A	xviii.	A	xix.	B	xx.	C